

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-23 remain pending in the application, withdrawn claims 24-35 and claims 36-39 having been canceled.

**Specification Objection**

The Office Action objected to the specification as allegedly failing to provide proper antecedent support for a client application that is unaware of the underlying fundamental network protocol.

Claims 1-23 were amended in the Applicants' previous Amendment to recite a message router that is unaware of an underlying network access protocol used for communicating a message. Thus, claims 1-23 no longer recite a client application that is unaware of the underlying fundamental network protocol. The specification fully supports the currently pending recited features of claims 1-23 at, e.g., page 31, lines 8-12.

**35 USC 112 Rejection, First Paragraph of Claims 1-23**

Claims 1-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as allegedly failing to recite claimed features that are supported by the Applicants' specification.

In particular, the Examiner alleged that the Applicants' specification does not support the "idea that the client application is unaware of the fundamental network protocol." (see Office Action, page 3). As Applicants discussed above, claims 1-23 were amended to recite "an encapsulation protocol [that] is transparent to a message router". Thus, the Examiner rejection is moot in view of the amendments to the claims made on September 11, 2007.

The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 1-23 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph be withdrawn.

**35 USC 112 Rejection, Second Paragraph of Claims 1-23**

Claims 1-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as allegedly failing to recite claimed features that are supported by the Applicants' specification and alleged unclear language in the claims.

In particular, the Examiner alleged that "it is unclear what is meant by the client application being unaware of the fundamental network protocol since there is no support in the specification for this claim limitation." (see Office Action, page 3). As discussed above, Applicants claims no longer recite a client application being unaware of the fundamental network protocol. Applicants claims were amended in the previous Amendment to recite a message router that is unaware of an underlying network access protocol used for communicating a message. Thus, the rejection is moot in view of the Applicants' Amendment filed September 11, 2007.

In particular, the Examiner alleged that "the claim has been amended to include the limitation of said selected wireless network protocol being different from said selected wireless network protocol. This claim limitation is backwards and there is no indication on how the wireless network protocol can be different from itself." (see Office Action, page 3). The Applicants' claims were amended in the previous Amendment to recite selected wireless network protocol being different from said fundamental network protocol. Applicants claims no longer recite the rejected language. Thus, the rejection is moot in view of the Applicants' Amendment filed September 11, 2007.

The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 1-23 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph be withdrawn.

**Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11-14, 18, 19, 22 and 23 over Ramasubramani, and claims 3-5, 8-10, 15-17, 20 and 21 variously in further view of Barzegar, Boyle, Kung and Boyle2**

In the Office Action, claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11-14, 18, 19, 22 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,507,589 to Ramasubramani et al. ("Ramasubramani"); claims 3-5 and 15-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Ramasubramani in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,894,478 to Barzegar et al. ("Barzegar"); claims 8 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Ramasubramani in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,119,167 to Boyle et al. ("Boyle"); claim 9 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Ramasubramani in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,826,173 to Kung et al. ("Kung"); and claims 10 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Ramasubramani in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,138,158 to Boyle et al. ("Boyle2"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections

Applicants' claims 1-23 were amended in the Amendment filed September 11, 2007 to recite a system and method relying on a protocol gateway that **encapsulates** a fundamental network protocol such that an encapsulation protocol is transparent to a message router. However, the Examiner's rejection over the cited prior art is based on Applicants' claimed features as they stood **BEFORE** the Amendment filed September 11, 2007. Ramasubramani fails to disclose the **CURRENTLY PENDING** claimed features as discussed below.

In the Office Action, the Examiner alleged that Ramasubramani teaches the claimed features of independent claims 1 and 13. In particular, the Examiner alleged that Ramasubramani disclosed information that is in a PDU format until it is received at an airwave network carrier, which is then translated into a wireless protocol (see Office Action, page 5). The Examiner alleged that this disclosure from Ramasubramani equates to the claimed encapsulation (see Office Action, page 5). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Applicants respectfully point out that Ramasubramani disclosure is **NOT** encapsulation as defined by the claimed features. All pending claims require a protocol gateway encapsulates a fundamental network protocol such that an encapsulation protocol is transparent to a message router. This is clearly explained and disclosed throughout the specification, e.g., at page 31, lines 8-12.

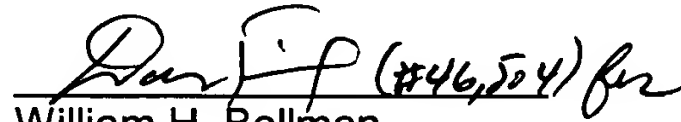
The cited passage in Ramasubramani explains that a “push agent is responsible for forming a push PDU that is to be sent by the multi-network gateway. (Ramasubramani, col. 15, lines 3-5) Ramasubramani goes on to explain that the “received PDU is associated with an appropriate airlink within the pull agent.” (Ramasubramani, col. 15, lines 25-27)(emphasis added) This clearly explains that Ramasubramani’s protocol gateway merely receives a message from one of a given multi-network interfaces, and passes it on via an ‘appropriate’ output interface. This does NOT disclose encapsulation, much less disclose a protocol gateway that encapsulates a fundamental network protocol such that an encapsulation protocol is transparent to a message router, as claimed by claims 1-23. If the Examiner continues to rely on Ramasubramani to allegedly disclose encapsulation, much less encapsulation of a protocol by a particular network element, i.e., a protocol gateway, to make an encapsulated protocol transparent to a particular network element, i.e., a **message router**, the Examiner is requested to provide SUPPORT for such an allegation.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-23 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

**Conclusion**

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan F. (#46,504) for", is written over a horizontal line.

William H. Bollman

Reg. No.: 36,457

Tel. (202) 261-1020

Fax. (202) 887-0336

**MANELLI DENISON & SELTER PLLC**

2000 M Street, N.W. 7<sup>th</sup> Floor

Washington D.C. 20036-3307

WHB/df